

Entertainments.

MASONIC BALL—1894.

A MASONIC BALL under the auspices of the DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA, will be held at the CITY HALL, on MONDAY, the 20th February.

BRETHREN desirous of INVITING GUESTS are requested to send the names of their friends to the Undersecretary.

The Subscription is limited to £10 for Masons, and \$5 for each GUEST INVITED (Non-Masons).

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS are now ready for signature at the HONGKONG HOTEL, VICTORIA HOTEL, RESTAURANT OF ENGLISH COFFEE & CO., MESSRS. HERRMANN & HERRMANN, MESSRS. KELLY & WATSON, MESSRS. LANE, OSWALD & CO., and at the MASONIC HALL, Zetland Street.

S. HANISCH,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, January 30, 1894. 210

HONGKONG ATHLETIC SPORTS.

To be held on the RACE COURSE on SATURDAY, the 10th of March, 1894, commencing at 1.30 p.m.

PROGRAMME.

1. 120 Yards Flat Race (Handicap).
2. Throwing the Cricket Ball.
3. Long Jump.
4. Quarter mile (Handicap), Soldiers, Sailors, and Police.
5. Bicycle Race, 1 mile (Scratch).
6. High Jump.
7. Ladies' Race, Half mile (Handicap).
8. Veterans' Race.
9. 100 Yards (Challenge Cup).
10. Tag-of-War.
11. Bicycle Race (120 yards, 10 flights).
12. Quarter mile Flat Race.
13. Mile Flat Race (Handicap), Soldiers, &c.
14. Mile Flat Race.
15. 220 Yards (Handicap).
16. Concoction Race (120 yards).
17. Steeplechase.
18. Mile Bicycle Race (Handicap).

Nos. 4, 5, 13, and 18 are open events. Entry forms can be obtained after the 10th of February, 1894, at the VICTORIA RESTAURANT, CHINESE BAY, ATHLETIC CLUB, HERRMANN DOGS, or of the undersigned, and must be sent in not later than February 25th, 1894.

A. DENISON,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, February 1, 1894. 236

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

CORPS ORDERS FOR WEEK ENDING 17th FEBRUARY.

No. 55.—FOR DUTY.—Lieut. CHAPMAN and Sergeant Major DENON.

No. 56.—TUESDAY, 5.30 p.m., Parade with 7-p. (Ponies) for inspection by Capt. McCALLUM, Uniform, Marching Order.

WEDNESDAY, 9 p.m., and FRIDAY, 6.30 p.m., Squad and Carbine Drill. No Uniform.

F. FERRARD,
Acting Commandant,
B. K. V. Corps.

Hongkong, February 10, 1894. 283

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI (DIRECT).

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, NEWCHANG, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTZE.)

The Co.'s Steamship
Tientsin,
Captain H. G. HERRMANN,
will be despatched at above on
TUESDAY, the 13th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, February 10, 1894. 285

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship
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Hongkong, February 10, 1894. 285

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination.	Vessel.	Agents.	Date of Loading.
Amoy and Tamsui.	Hailong (s).	Douglas LaPratt & Co.	Feb. 12, at noon.
Haiphong.	Haiphong (s).	Messageries Maritimes.	Feb. 11, at 3 p.m.
Hamburg and London.	Uench (s).	Shewan & Co.	About Feb. 23.
Amoy (s).	Amoy (s).	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Feb. 15, at noon.
London & Port of Call.	Malwa (s).	Doddwell, Carill & Co.	Feb. 13, at noon.
London & Port of Call.	Telamon (s).	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Feb. 15, at noon.
London & Port of Call.	Union (s).	Butterfield & Swire.	February 21.
London & Port of Call.	Union (s).	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About Feb. 12.
London & Hamburg.	Danishgore (s).	Doddwell, Carill & Co.	About March 10.
Shanghai (s).	Shanghai (s).	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About March 10.
London & Port of Call.	Formosa (s).	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About March 17.
Manila.	Yamasa (s).	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Feb. 12, at 4 p.m.
Marselles, v. Saigon.	Oceanic (s).	Messageries Maritimes.	Feb. 12, at 4 p.m.
New York.	Kailworth (s).	Shewan & Co.	Quick despatch.
S. Francisco, v. Japan.	Patric (s).	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Feb. 14, daylight.
S. Francisco, v. Japan.	City of Peking (s).	Facile Mail S. S. Co.	Feb. 23, daylight.
Shanghai.	Tauca (s).	Butterfield & Swire.	Feb. 11, daylight.
Shanghai.	Rosetta (s).	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About Feb. 12.
Shanghai.	Taisang (s).	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Feb. 13, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai.	Lysecom (s).	Shewan & Co.	Feb. 13, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai and Koba.	Marquis Bascoum (s).	Shewan & Co.	Feb. 13, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai, Koba & Yama.	Mike Maru (s).	Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	About Feb. 18.
Singapore and London.	Keenan (s).	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Feb. 11, daylight.
Spore, Penang & Otta.	Catherine Apear (s).	D. Saesson, Sons & Co.	Feb. 13, at noon.
Spore, Penang & Otta.	Agala (s).	Shewan & Co.	Feb. 14, at 4 p.m.
Swatow.	Fokien (s).	Douglas LaPratt & Co.	Feb. 11, daylight.
Vancouver (B.C.) &c.	Empress of India (s).	Canadian Pacific Co.	About March 10.
Yokohama and Kobe.	Yokohama (s).	Nor. Pline & Co.	Feb. 27, at noon.
Yokohama and Kobe.	Yokohama (s).	Shewan & Co.	Feb. 14, at 4 p.m.

To-day's Advertisements.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the Matter of
WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES
AND
CHARLES ALEXANDER TOMES,
Debtors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING OF CREDITORS OF WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES and CHARLES ALEXANDER TOMES will be held before the Registrar of the said Court, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of March, 1894, at 12 of the clock at Noon precisely, for the purpose of declaring a Dividend.

CREDITORS who have not yet proved must do so on or before the said 8th day of March, 1894.

Dated the 8th day of February, 1894.

ALFRED G. WISE,
Registrar and Official Assignee.

ROTHEN MARK LODGE—No. 284.

Regular MEETING of the ROTHEN MARK LODGE will be held on MONDAY, the 13th Instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. VISITING BROTHERS are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, February 10, 1894. 284

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. LEWIS, Capt. F. von BINDER, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature by the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Any Cargo impeding their discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Shanghai Wharves & Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th Instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th Inst., at 4 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, February 10, 1894. 290

Dr. FENWICK'S FOOD.

FOR NURSING MOTHERS AND INFANTS, ALSO FOR DYSPETICS AND INVALIDS.

It is specially recommended as an article of diet for NURSING MOTHERS as it will strengthen and support them, and at the same time enrich the natural milk and increase the supply.

INFANTS fed on this Food put on flesh rapidly.

In Two and sixpenny and One and sixpenny bottles at \$1.10 and 70 cents.

AGENTS IN HONGKONG:

Dakin, Cruickshank & Co.,
LIMITED.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 9.—

Omego, British barque, 430, A. V. Brown, Callao December 6, Scrap Iron.—MERRIN.

Changsha, British steamer, 1,463, J. T. Williams, Sydney January 18, Newcastle 10, Moreton Bay 21, Townsville 24, Cooktown 25, Thursday Island 27, and Port Darwin 31, Coal, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

February 10.—

Lawson, American cruiser, 2,120, Capt. McCormick, Woonung Feb. 6.

Hailong, British str., 783, J. S. Roach, Swatow February 9, General.—DOUGLAS STEAMERS CO.

Omey, British steamer, 1,970, Shaw, Singapore February 4, General.—ARMSTRONG, KARBURG & CO.

Lawson, German steamer, 1,632, F. von Binder, Hamburg and Singapore 3, General.—SIEMSEN & Co.

Danishgore, British steamer, 1,471, C. Mackenzie, Kutchinotzu February 5, Coal.—MERRIN BUSAN KAMBA.

Wuata, German steamer, 1,015, Ott, Saigon Feb. 5, Rice.—LAWSON & WILKINSON.

DEPARTURES.

February 10.—

Hailong, for Swatow.

Actis, for Hailong.

Glennick, for Shanghai.

Merron, for Kuda.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Daylight.—Fokien leaves for Swatow.

Daylight.—Tamsui leaves for Shanghai.

Daylight.—Keenan leaves for London.

3 p.m.—Haiphong leaves for Haiphong.

Miscellaneous.

Goods per Fokien undelivered after this date subject to rent.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

Noon.—Hailong leaves for Amoy, &c.

4 p.m.—Yuenasa leaves for Manila.

Meeting.

5.30 p.m.—Meeting of Zealand Lodge.

Miscellaneous.

9.30 a.m.—Re-opening of Bellios Public School for Girls.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & Co.

LIMITED.

司公臣屈

FAMILY AND DISPENSING

CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS.

ANALYSTS.

PERFUMERS.

PATENT MEDICINE PROPRIETORS

VENDORS.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

CIGAR DEALERS.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

AERATED WATER MAKERS.

The Hongkong Dispensary.

房藥大港香

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

The Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong.

The Shanghai Pharmacy, 24, Nanking Road, Shanghai.

Botica Ingles, 14, Escalita, Manila.

The Canton Dispensary, Canton.

The Dispensary, Foochow.

The Hongkong Dispensary, Hankow.

The Hongkong Dispensary, Tientsin.

London Office, 8 Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.

Hongkong, January 26, 1894. 191

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.35 p.m.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1894.

THE Volunteering movement, as we have frequently said, has never 'caught on' to any great extent in this colony. Considering the number of potential amateur warriors in the European community, it might truly be said that the natives of England, Scotland and Ireland located in Hongkong have hitherto shown a callous indifference to the movement which might be regarded as making Hongkong conspicuous among all British colonies for its lack of patriotic spirit. But it would be unfair to attribute the absence of desire for volunteering here to the want of patriotic spirit. In a place so strongly garrisoned as Hongkong is now, a handful of volunteers do not count for much. Some people, comparing our small body of 'citizen soldiers' with the 'regulars' located in the colony, may possibly consider the former with a feeling of something very like commiseration—a feeling which, of course, quite unjustifiably is, perhaps, not altogether natural. At home, and particularly in places where volunteers do not run the risk of such a comparison, as a rule, the movement still continues to flourish. The spirit of volunteering is undoubtedly stronger in such places, and the public admiration for a body of volunteers is very much greater than it could possibly be in a place like Hongkong, where regularly-trained soldiers abound. Volunteers are not regarded as persons

who are merely 'playing at soldiers,' but as men of whom every one would be a hero if he had the chance to distinguish himself. In some of the out-of-the-way districts in Scotland, for instance, we have no doubt, that the members of the local volunteer corps are supposed to be first-rate of a type as terrible as those who composed the band of brigands in 'Princess Rona.' As a proof that there is a strong popular feeling in favour of volunteering at home, a correspondent sends us a copy of a paper, published in an ancient little country town in the North of Scotland, containing an acknowledgment of certain subscriptions for a shooting competition which was to be indulged in by the local Artillery Volunteer Corps. The paragraph in which the acknowledgments are made shows how general the feeling referred to is in the community. Nearly all sorts and conditions of people combine in expressing their appreciation of the men whose motto is 'Defence, not Defence,' and who are prepared at any moment to lay down their lives for their country's sake. In token of this appreciation, the inhabitants of the old-fashioned town referred to appear to be in the habit of doing the best they can to encourage their amateur warriors. As prizes for an annual shooting competition the good townsfolk give all kinds of things. Those who have neither silver nor gold to bestow apparently have no reluctance to give of that which they possess. In the long list of prizes acknowledged by the Treasurer of the shooting committee we find that a certain clothier sends a piece of cloth sufficient to make a pair of unmentionables; a shoemaker contributes a pair of slippers, a butcher's patriotic zeal finds expression in 4 lbs. of beef, a grocer's in the same weight of tea, and another grocer who, we suspect, must be a rank radical, contents himself with a 'cannshaw' of one pound of the fragrant leaf. Considering the callings of the various donors, the prizes given are remarkably appropriate. A barber sends a razor, a tin-smith (who is evidently a bit of a wag in his way) sends a milkpail, and a baker—who may be presumed by cynical people to be in league with the local medical practitioners—sends what is described as 'cakes.' Another baker, whose motives might also be regarded as not altogether above suspicion, sends a bun, and a tailor sends a curio which the shooting committee have apparently been able to identify as a weed stick. It ought to be mentioned that the number of cakes which appear in the prize-list might suggest to those not acquainted with the real circumstances of the case that the townspeople had entered into a conspiracy to destroy temporarily the health of the Volunteer Corps and their relatives, but we do not for a moment believe that there was any such base design. The gentleman in the butchering business who supplied two sheep's heads may be held to have acted in a spirit of true patriotism, and he had probably in his mind the excellent maxim that two heads are better than one. Patriotic feeling may even be expressed by means of a pot of jam, a stone of extended four leaves, a pair of trousers or a couple of rabbits; but when a gentleman sends a prize consisting of two bushels of potatoes, to be presented to a volunteer for excellence in shooting, there can be no question either about his honesty of purpose or his love of country. The presentation of such prizes as these must be an interesting exhibition. We do not know whether the gentleman who becomes the fortunate possessor of such a trophy as two bushels of potatoes is supposed to 'lump' the lot away in presence of the elite of the town, nor whether the winner of the milkpail has to receive his somewhat embarrassing prize from the fair hands of the lady who leads local Society. In such cases we should think that both gentlemen would endeavour to remember that they had another engagement at the exact time that the ceremony was to take place, and would desire that the potatoes and the milkpail should be left till called for. Even the pot of jam might find some difficulty in accepting his prize with the requisite degree of grace, and as for the man who got 4 lbs. of roast beef, and he of the four leaves, gracefulness would naturally be entirely out of the question. In spite of all this, however, there can be no doubt that the donors of these gifts meant well, and we would commend their patriotism, not to say their generosity, to the Hongkong community with respect to the Hongkong Volunteers. If prizes such as the above were to be given here, a good deal would be made out of the presentation ceremony by charging for admission, for it would undoubtedly be the most interesting and amusing show the colony has had an opportunity of seeing for a long time.

TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE 'CHINA MAIL']

(Via Southern Line.)

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY.

LONDON, Feb. 8, 1894.

The French Press is uneasy over the ratification of the Russo-German Commercial Treaty which is regarded as the beginning of a rapprochement fraught with danger.

PARISH COUNCILS BILL.

The Bill, after numerous amendments, has passed the third reading in the House of Lords.

NAVY ESTIMATES.

Mr. Edmund Robertson, M.P., Civil Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at Dundee, stated that the Government intended to extend the naval programme of its predecessors, and the though foreign nations were building more ships than Great Britain the new estimates would show there was no intention on the part of the

Government to forfeit her relative position as regards other countries. The estimates, though only providing for this year's requirements, form part of a detailed programme which is at present kept secret, in order to keep the information from other Powers.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO COMPANY.

LONDON, Feb. 3, 1894.

At a meeting of the British North Borneo Company, Rajah Brooke's proposal for acquiring the Company's rights in North Borneo was declined, but the Directors were empowered to offer him the post of Governor-General.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

'FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR.

That most people are now asking in terrible earnest whether there is a silver lining within the darkest cloud.

That many residents of the Far East, imagined, with some show of reason, that silver had found bottom long since, and are now bewildered at the depth of depression of which the white metal seems to be capable.

That folks at home are now beginning to realise the danger, are waking up to the necessity of doing something to rehabilitate silver, and are acknowledging that an international agreement to that end is the only means of saving the trade of Great Britain with silver-using countries.

That, as silver must be used in that trade, it will be to England's advantage in the end to encourage its use, in connection with gold, for carrying on that trade, irrespective of the part which silver must play in the administration of our Indian Empire.

That there can be little question now as to whether the India experiment to bolster up silver has been a failure.

That no single-headed patching-up of a serious matter like that of the Silver question was ever expected to succeed.

That the failure has, therefore, been looked for, though its completeness was perhaps a surprise.

That it is little to be wondered at the other day to hear that a silver-war maker in Hongkong adopted the old refrain, "Exchange no more, but pieces silver thing bring more dear."

That such reasoning was, of course, too transparently false to take in anybody.

That another version was more ingenious, namely, that "silver pieces thing all same price; only gold more dear."

That John Chinaman may be left with safety to invent and act upon the most convenient explanations of the silver problem.

That the figures of the Military Contribution at 2 1/4, will not look well for the Colony, and those for the Loan cannot assume a very healthy aspect for the Colonial Treasurer.

That the Military Mule ought to have been fixed at first, otherwise the loss should be equally divided between the payer and the payee.

That the idea of cheap postage and telegrams has been firing a broadside at Mr. Von der Pfordten, manager in China of the joint Telegraph Company.

That Mr. Henrich Heaton, M.P., seems to import more of the personal element into his letters than did Mr. Pfordten, if I remember rightly the epistle now referred to by the M.P.

That the calculation made, to show that cheaper telegrams would bring in more money, is as easy enough as words as a child will bring in as much as 1000 words at two shillings.

That while there can be no doubt cheap postage and cheap telegrams are necessary to an expansive commercial nation, it is not surprising that investors who work the telegraphic business desire to get a reasonable prospect of getting the 2000 shilling words instead of the 1000 two-shilling words before they reduce their rates, or receive a guaranteed profit.

That if the lines were to be taken over by Government, then the question assumes quite a different aspect altogether, but the "fair price" at which the Cable Companies are to be bought out would present considerable difficulty.

That Dr. Cantlie is always interesting, generally witty, and invariably instructive when he lectures on a subject on which he is well posted.

That he is known at home as one of the finest public speakers, and attempts to take down his words verbatim rank among the athletics of reporting for which no prize has yet been awarded.

That the worthy Doctor's advice, in his last lecture on Athletics, is admirable in nearly every particular.

That the main difficulty in following it—a difficulty which is frequently observable—is, that one must be a millionaire, or at least a gentleman of independent means, and with no responsibilities.

That most of us have to obey the old rule, "what thy hand findeth to do, do with all thy might," and this duty, I should say, will stand in the way of much of the excellent advice given in the lecture referred to.

That the minimum of 6 1/2 miles a day of walking, must, I am afraid, be ranked among the unattainable things in the Far East.

That what most people would say, if they were in the habit of getting out of breath by climbing uphill or walking upstairs, would be to take a chair up the hill and to live in a bungalow.

That it would be a pleasant change to hold dancing assemblies at noon instead of at night, and to be in for fifteen in lieu of supper (or jam-tarts), except for the exigencies of duty and workaday mulling and toiling.

That training for a Regatta is to be done also at the office, and I suppose the office world in that case have to be got through after dinner.

That, of course, the attainment of the ideal of a healthy body is well worthy of an effort, even if the good Doctor's advice is somewhat more than the practical—more of the theoretical and less of the attainable than could be wished in these dollar-grinding and hard-working days of ours in the Far East.

That, speaking of the meeting at East Point on China New Year's Day was everything that could be wished.

That for a small body like the East Point Club the gathering was a marvel of success.

That the sports were well controlled, the prizes were handsome, and the weather was favourable up to the last.

That the heroic behaviour of Sergeant Withall, of the Police, cannot be too strongly praised, as he unquestionably ran a much greater risk of his life than many persons who have received the Honorary Scout's badge.

That this effort was most active in his exertions to recover the bodies in the recent landslide, and I understand his record is a good one, and that he has served for a long period in the Force.

That he is pestered with chits, suggesting somebody should make more crossroads to the roads, and to employ a few coolies as crossing sweepers along the main thoroughfares, when the streets are indeed deep in mud.

That yet another novelty is in preparation for the detection of the Hongkong community.

That the magnificent success of the living warren exhibition has induced certain residents to follow the Hainan example, and a living game of chess is now projected.

That the entertainment will probably be given about the fourth week in March, and judging from the energy, ability, and artistic taste of the ladies and gentlemen who have taken up this novel idea, a pretty show and a successful gathering is a certainty.

BROWNIE.

TRAINING NOTES.

With only twelve days to the Races, trainers this morning were naturally particularly anxious as to the doings of their charges. The weather looked threatening at the commencement, but later on old Sol asserted himself once more, and the day was a fine one, with a strong breeze from the north-east, but rather warm for riders. The course was thrown open with the exception of about four yards protected by hedges, which, combined with the heavy going, made any sensational times out of the question.

Boat opened the hall by going a 1 1/4 mile gallop, and finishing strong in 38 1/4, 1.14, 1.51, 2.27, 2.59, 3.30. As the crack is still a little beefy, his performance is very satisfactory.

Primrose, who is improving rapidly, was sent 1 1/4 mile alone in 37, 1.15, 1.53, 2.24, 3.02. I liked the way this pony came his last quarter, which he knocked off in 32 sec.

Merrythought (Mr. Hough) went a steady mile, finishing full of running-time, at 1.15, 1.52, 2.26, 2.58, 3.30.

Yarrow, steered by the same pilot, covered 1 1/4 mile in 40, 1.17, 1.55, 2.32, 3.05, 3.43. The old pony, who evidently recognised the fact that his jockey was up and was galloping in beautiful form, tried to get out of the quarter-mile, but was stopped, but was not against his will, before he reached the Black Rock.

Yarrow (Boy) was sent 1 1/4 mile, finishing chipping in at 3 1/2 mile post; he was really a star, the early part of the gallop was really a star, the full time was 38 1/4, 1.14, 1.51, 2.27, 3.02, 3.30.

Lightning and Centurion galloped a mile, the Shanghai crack coming clean away from the rest, from the quarter-mile, in 38, 1.13, 1.50, 2.24, 3.01. I shall be very much surprised if the Derby winner of 1892 secures a winning record at the forthcoming meeting, unless his experienced trainer knows some royal road to revolution in his style.

Have, accompanied by Nero, was sent the Derby distance, having joined them at the 1 1/4 post. To the surprise of the "men at the rails," the good-looking little fellow, who was called upon by the trainer to enter the straight, and finished strongly, several lengths ahead; the Derby pony, who appears to require a lot more work, somewhat disappointing his supporters—time, 37, 1.13, 1.50, 2.27, 3.01, 3.47. This makes the 500 time 3.10 for the 1 1/4 mile.

Prithvi, who started some distance behind Have at the 1 1/4 mile post, caught him up and finished with him in 3.38; this is evidently Derby form.

Black Rock, ridden by boys, was sent a mile together in 40, 1.16, 1.52, 2.30, the former perhaps having a little the best of it at the finish.

Lancaster (Mr. Hough) went alone for 1 1/4 mile in 37 1/4, 1.14, 1.51, 2.27, 3.03, 3.30. (Mr. Hough) and The Don (Boy) were sent the same distance, the Gynkhana pony pulling over Capt. Hunt's mount and finishing well in 35, 1.12, 1.51, 2.31, 3.10.

Edie, ridden by Mr. Master, galloped a mile alone in 36, 1.12, 1.47, 2.30.

Black (Boy) galloped, but I missed his time; he was not moving in anything like his last year's form.

Bayford (Mr. Maclean) and Oatthorn (Schumann) went the mile course, the handsome chestnut making excellent time, 36, 1.12, 1.52, 2.30.

Lenora, Mr. Taylor up, also covered the same distance. I hear the time was 36, 1.12, 1.48, 2.21; if this is correct it is very good.

Devent (Mr. Hart Buck) and Parit (Mouse) were sent together over the Derby course, the old-fashioned-looking cream sticking to the Amoy Champion all the way in the most dogged manner—time, 37, 1.14, 1.52, 3.01, 3.33.

Bluff (Mr. Easton) and Bluff (Amoy) went a steady 1 1/4 mile in 41, 1.20, 1.59, 2.34, 3.12, 3.43.

Recovery (Mr. Master) was timed, 4m. 19sec. for 1 1/4 mile, 1.14, 1.51, 2.27, 3.03.

Something chipping in at the mile post. The "old un" came in alone, the other being badly beaten. I only timed the last 37, 1.14, 1.50.

Wanted started steadily from the 1 1/4 mile post and accomplished the distance in 4m. 22sec.; last mile 2.25.

Dart (Mr. Maclean) was sent 1 1/4 mile, Markham bringing him along for the last half mile; he finished in very good form in 38, 1.12, 1.49, 2.24, 3.01.

Dark Devil, ridden by his owner, went 1 1/4 mile in 2.59—the best time of the morning.

Swift (Mr. Hart Buck) and Vigilant (Mr. H. Hamphrey) galloped the German Cup, the latter finishing ahead in 39, 1.12, 1.48, 2.25, 3.03.

Silver King (Boy) went 1 mile alone in 40, 1.19, 1.54, 2.30.

Harmony (Mr. Hough) made a close finish with Gynkhana in a mile sprint; time 39, 1.18, 1.53, 2.29.

Piper and Polka went together for 1 1/4 mile; the uncertain grey, taking it into his head to extend himself, covered 77 sec. rather easily in 38, 1.12, 1.49, 2.26, 3.02.

Holmes, ridden by a light boy, went 1 1/4 mile in 39, 1.09, 1.46, 2.22, 3m. 3.37; he is most decidedly improving rapidly.

Major, who was a little under suspicion, covered 1 1/4 mile in 39, 1.10, 1.46, 2.22, 3m. 3.37; he is most decidedly improving rapidly.

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HONGKONG GOVERNMENT SCHOOL.

The following has been sent to us for publication:—
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.
10 February, 1894.

Copy of the annual draft scheme of Regulations for Government Scholarships have been forwarded to the Managers and Headmasters of the schools concerned, with the request that they favour the undersigned by sending in statement of their views on the subject for submission to the Government.

One of the two Government scholars now studying in England, F. Southey, having finished his three years' course at the Crystal Palace School of Practical Engineering, has been placed by the Crown (at a cost of £60 for 15 months) under the charge of Mr. G. D. Bellamy, Consulting Engineer to the Plymouth Corporation, as a pupil for the remaining term of his scholarship, with a view to the special study of Sanitary Engineering. The other Government Scholar, G. Yvarovich, is still engaged in preparing for the London Matriculation Examinations with a view to commence the study of Medicine.

MEMO.
The grants due under the Grant-in-Aid Code on the basis of the examinations held in 1893 have to be subjected to a pro rata reduction of 8 (eight) per cent.

10 Feb. 1894.
E. J. BIFEL.

EXTRAORDINARY SPEECH IN A LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
We take the following from the Sydney Morning Herald of January 18:—The debate in the Legislative Assembly on the motion for the adoption of the Address in Reply to the Governor's speech was adjourned last evening at a much earlier hour than anyone anticipated. Mr. Copeland, the Minister for Lands, was the last member to speak in the debate. His remarks were chiefly on the reasons why certain Ministers had at certain times accepted portfolios, and his speech was interrupted by frequent outbursts of derisive cheers and loud laughter. After Mr. Copeland had been speaking for about a quarter of an hour Mr. Hindle, one of the members for Newton, rose, and addressing the Speaker said it was quite evident to him that Mr. Copeland was in such a condition that he was not allowed to complete his speech, as he was greatly excited and his remarks were incoherent. Mr. Hindle, however, resumed his remarks, and said it was quite evident to him that the Minister was in such a condition that he was unable to address the House, and he therefore raised a point of order as to whether it was right for the Minister of the Crown to address the House in the evident condition of intoxication in which Mr. Copeland was. Mr. Copeland at once rose, and, as he was passing the Speaker, he was heard to remark to pass under the Speaker's arm. Mr. Hindle then called the Minister to order. Mr. Copeland then said something about a second round, and there was a cry to clear the galleries. Mr. Copeland apologised for his reference to the Speaker, and then he resumed his speech, and he was heard to say that he was not in a condition to address the House, and he therefore raised a point of order as to whether it was right for the Minister of the Crown to address the House in the evident condition of intoxication in which Mr. Copeland was. 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